The Alabama Claims Correspondence-The

Mysterics of Diplomacy. LONDON, June 5, 1869. The Alabama question has received new interest thin the past week through the official publication of the correspondence and conversations that passed between the ministers of the two countries while the negotiations for a settlement of the international complications were pending. The English journals from their standpoint regard this remarkable docu-ment as confirmatory of the alleged desire of the British government to make extraordinary concessions to the United States for the purpose of removing the difficulties arising out of England's hostile position during the rebellion, and they affect to disover in it fresh evidence of the bad faith of America in all the propositions that have been hitherto made for a settlement.

concurs, and his remarks last evening in the House of Lords were calculated to convey the impression that the rejected treaty was in fact the production of the American government and conceded every point that had been insisted upon at Washington up to the time of the signing of the convention. There will be few readers of this correspondence on the other side of the Atlantic, however, who will fall to find in it ample justification of the action of the Senate, if, indeed, any were needed, in refusing to railfy the treaty to which it led.

The whole spirit of the negotiation is exposed in the letter of Lord Stanley to Mr. Thornton, dated October 21, 1868, and numbered fourteen in the official documents. At this time Reverdy Johnson had arrived in England as the representative of the American government, and had made the first of those remarkable speeches, which were then halled by the English press as model addresses, but which are now sneered at as meaningless (waddle. The negotiation that had been pending between Lord Stanley and Mr. that had been pending between Lord Stanley and Mr. Adams for a settlement of the Alabama controversy had been broken off, but were at once renewed, and Lord Stanley lets us into the secret of the cause of their discontinuance and of the manner in which it was hoped to bring them to a successful termination. The stumbling block had been that very claim of the United States government which is now treated by the English press as a new demand, discovered since the rejection of the Charendon-Johnson treaty, and raised by sumner in order to defeat the settlement of the pending difficulties. Lord Stanley, after detailing the conversation between himself and Mr. Johnson in regard to the question of the Alabama claims, writes to the British Minister at Washington as follows:—"In this conversation little was said as to the point on which the former negotiations broke off—namely, the claim made by the United States government to raise before the arbiter the question of the alleged premature recognition by her Majesty's government of the Confederates as belligererus;" and he informs Mr. Thornton of the reason why this important item was so readily disposed of. "i stated to Mr. Reverdy Johnson," says the British Minister, "that we could not on this point depart from the position which we had taken up, but I saw no impossibility in so framing the reference as that, by mutual consent, either tacit or express, the difficulty might be avoided." It is seldom that English diplomacy is clothed in language so plain as this. It bears but one interpretation. The claim of the United States that English diplomacy is clothed in language so plain as this. It bears but one interpretation. The claim of the United States that English diplomacy is clothed in language to plain as this. It bears but one interpretation. The claim of the United States through the premature recognition of Southern beingerency, had been the point on which the beginner of the ministry of England," he says, "cannot depart from the position we have taken up; we cann ms for a settlement of the Alabama controversy and been broken off, but were at once renewed, and

Lord Clarendon remarked to Mr. Johnson that his proposal would introduce an entirely new feature into the convention, and he could only suppose that the object was to favor the introduction of some claim by the government of the United States for injury sustained on account of the policy pursued by her Majessy's government. In his letter to Mr. Thornton, dated March 22, 1869, Lord Clarendon goes on to state how this remark was received by the American Minister.

her Majes,y's government. In his letter to Mr. Thornton, dated March 22, 1869, Lord Clarendon goes on to state how this remark was received by the American Minister:—

"Mr. Reverdy Johnson did not object to this interpretation of his amendment," writes Lord Clarendon, "but said that if claims to compensation on account of the recognition by the British government might, on its part, bring forestees were brought forward by the government of the United States the British government might, on its part, bring forestees were brought forward by the government of the United States the British government might, on its part, bring foresteen the states the British government might, on its part, bring foresteen the states the British government might, on its part, bring foresteen the states the British government might, on the part of the English Minister to his proposition by reminding him that it might be the means of opening the doors for counter demands to an enormous amount on the part of England against the United States. It is well known that both the British and American representatives were eager for a settlement of this question, but Mr. Johnson, in his anxiety for the success of his work, appears to have been singularly regardless as to which nation should surfer most in the squaring up of accounts.

Throughout the whole transaction there appears to have been a lamentable lack of direct honesty of purpose. Mr. Thornton, as appears from his despatch to Lord Stanley of November 30, 1868, observes that he "gathered from Mr. Seward" that the administration at Washington would not object to a sovereign or head of a State being named as umpire between the two countries; but that difficulty was in the Senate, which body would probably object to such an arrangement. Say sothing about it in the treaty, however; leave the question open by one of Lord Stanley of November 30, 1868, observes that he "gathered to his chief," that if the commission were actually installed here before the present administration of house of lan

On the 4th inst, the House of Lords, at its sitting, was engaged in the consideration in committee of the Life Pecrages bill. The following is a brief sum-

the Life Peerages bill. The following is a brief summary of the proceedings:—

i Preliminary to the consideration of the subject a short discussion was raised by Lord Cairns, who observed that, as the object of the measure was simply to admit to seats in their lordships' house persons of high attainment and great experience in public affairs, who were not willing to undertake the burden of an hereditary peerage, he intended to propose the amendment of the preamble by recting propose the amendment of the preamble by recting propose the amendment of the presmole by rectling the Wensleydaie peerage, to strike out the enomeration of classes, and to piace a limit on the number of life peerages to be created in any one year. This he would do by providing that only one should be created in a year, and that after its creation there should be no second cre-

ation in that year, unless the person seeking it held a particular office of State which readered him eli-

a particular office of State which readered him eligible.

Lord Carnaryon, while not altogether opposed to the object of the bill, recommended the exercise of caution in a matter that involved a change in the character and constitution of the House of Lords, and might have the effect of impairing their usefulness as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. As to the amendment shadowed forth by Lord Cairns, he doubted whether, instead of limiting the number of life peerages, it would not increase them.

Lord Penzance appreciated this warning, but added that there was a general opinion that the House of Lords should not only represent realized property, but the active intelligence of the country, tried official capacity and distinguished service in any of the great public departments of State. He thought, therefore, it would be a positive benefit to introduce some members who were dissociated from the possession of land, and whose decisions could be pointed to as those of persons who were not landowners. He doubted, however, whether the admission of one life peer in a year would meet the eas sought to be attained, though care should be taken not to confer life peerages upon persons who had served the Ministers and not the State, by requiring that they should only be awarded for distinguished public services.

Some remarks having also been made by the Duke

served the Ministers and not the State, by requiring that they should only be awarded for distinguished public services.

Some remarks having also been made by the Duke of Cleveland the House went into committee, when Lord Stanbope moved, as an amendment to the first clause, that one life peerage might be created in a year without qualification and a second for distinguished services. To this lord Russell, who has charge of the bill, objected, but intimated his readiness to alter the preamble by accepting the amendment of Lord Cairns. After some further discussion, in which the Marquis of Salisbury and others took part, Lord Granville remarked that if their lordships sent down to the Commons a bill for the creation of one life peer in a year, accompanied by a number of petty restrictions and limitations, they would cover themselves with much and not altogether undeserved rolicule. Ultimately Lord Russell consented to alter the clause by providing that two peers only should be created annually, instead of four, as proposed by the bill, and that the total number of such peers in existence at any one period should not exceed twenty-eight. Lord Russell.

The bill then passed through committee, and, at half-past eight o'clock, their lordships adjourned.

More About the Elections-Discomfiture of Thiers-Jules Favre and His Defeat-The City Vote-Past and Present Election Fig-

urcs-Minister Wasburne at the Tuileries.

Paris, May 31, 1869.
I devoted the whole of my last letter to the great election just closed. It would be unfair to your general readers to repeat the dose to the same ex-tent, yet as a faithful chronicler I cannot omit to say a few more words on the absorbing topic of the day. I never saw Paris, high and low, so completely bewildered as it is since the results of the recent struggle are made clearly known. The overthrow of Orieanists, legitimists and republicans in a lump ; the demolition of Thiers, the downfall of Jules Favre. the repudiation of Emile Ollivier at Paris. These are all stonning events, but nothing compared to the fact that revolutionists and socialists are elected in their place. How bitter must be the reflection of Thiers, the most brilliant statesman of France, to find himself at seventy-two years of age thrust aside for an unknown, briefless lawyer at the Paris bar, yelept Gambetta. Just to think, that in all France Thiers only got some thirty-seven votes. What a punishment for the brilliant but mischievous man. It was Thiers, by his intrigues and history of the revolution, who upset Charles X. It was Thiers, by his opposition and history of Napoleon L, who overthrew poor Louis Philippe. It is Thiers, by his incessant and able attacks on the Emperor, who has done more than all else to impair his prestige at Paris. But, verily, he has sown the wind and reaped the whiriwind. All France turns its back on him. What a moral! If he gets into the new Assembly he must crawl in by favor of the revolution-

Stanley propose to meet the difficulty "We than Ministry of England," he says, "cannot depart from the position we have taken up; we cannot risk the loss of popularity that must inevitably follow such a backing down on our part; but by a tacit understanding between ourselves we can so frame the reference that the difficulty may be avoided." In other words, we can by mutual consent and a facit understanding so Irame the reference as to deceive and boodwink our several people; we by persuading Englishmen that no reference of the right of England to concede beligerent rights to the Southern rebels is intended; you by proving to Americans that England's premature recognition of Southern belligerency is one of the points referred. A great deal has been said about the tricky and undignified changed by the standard of the seen said about the tricky and undignified changed by the seen said about the tricky and undignified and in one striking instance of Machinavellian is mitial. Lord Stanley has tims put on record again the seen said about the tricky and undignified to the seen said about the tricky and undignified and more striking instance of Machinavellian is mitial. Lord Stanley has tims put on record against the seen said about the tricky and undignified to the seen said about the tricky and undignified and more striking instance of Machinavellian is mitial. Lord Stanley has tims put on record against the seen seen should be added to the no more throat-cutting, while I am in the Tulleries."
They perfectly understand each other, as is proved by Paris voting against Napoleon en masse; but not a shout, not a blow, not an arrest. I have been carried away too far again by this extraordinary election and have left myself very little space to talk of

anything eise. Our new Minister, Mr. Washburne, made his début Our new Minister, Mr. Washburne, made his debut at court on Sunday, the 23d inst. The Emperor treated him with marked attention. Two of the imperial carriages, with outriders in front and rear, brought him to court and carried him home. The Minister made a felicitous address, and the Emperor responded with his usual tact. After the formalities were over Napoleon entered into an animated conversation with the Minister, and talked a great deal of the United States. He made numerous inquiries about the Facific Raitroad, and said he regarded the achievement as one of the remarkable events of the century. After leaving the Emperor Mr. Washburne, according to usage, was presented to the Empress. Her grace and affability greatly captivated the exmember from Illinois; and no wonder, for the Empress is quite aminable without making an effort. General Dix leaves on the 5th of June for home; but more of him m my next.

The English Press on the French Elections. The London Economist of the 5th comments as follows upon the French elections and their result:—

The English Press on the French Elections. The London Economist of the 5th comments as follows upon the French elections and their result:

Looking at the French elections as we should look at the English elections, by the light of the majority they return to either party, we may be right in thinking that the difference between the present House and the last is not very material. So long as the Emperor has an absolute majority it may seem to matter little whether the opposition numbers twenty or a bundred members. Although the great towns have declared against the empire, the brik of the population may be taken to be well satisfied with its continuance. As we look down the list of members elected, we no sooner leave Paris behind us than we come upon one official name after another. The effect this produces upon the eye is certainly decisive; but if we proceed to analyze it by the light of certain lacts which do not appear on the surface the whole question bears a different aspect. It is not enough to say roughly that the opposition numbers only so many votes in the whole Chamber, and that the rest adhere to the government. We may say this in England, though we are sometimes told that the Sooten and Irish vote ought not to outwelph that of the English counties. But the reason why the same measure cannot be applied to Prance is that the French vote is not representative. It is shown by the Parisian correspondent of the Times (who must not be confounded with its Paris correspondent) that while in the Chamber there may be 250 supporters of the government to 100 members of the opposition, the number of votes given for the official candidates is only 4,000,000, against 3,200,000 given to the opposition. Thus in the Chamber the government is in a majority of five to four. Our readers will ask with surprise how there can be such a difference. The secret lies in the skill with which the Frence. The secret lies in the skill with which the Frence of France is divided, according to its population, into a certain number of

each portioned out into three circumscriptions, the requisite number of voters in each circumsoription being made up by throwing in the country places in the neighborhood. How this works in the case of Lille is shown us by a letter in the Times of last Saturday. The town of Lille itself gave M. Thiers a majority of more than two to one over his official antagonist. But as the government had saddled the town of Lille with various outlying villages, one five, another nine, another fourt-een and another twenty miles from Lille, each; the government candidate came in with a majority of 13,000 votes. "The further the village or village town is from Lille," says the writer of the letter, "the greater is the majority in favor of Rotours, the government candidate. In Habourdin, five miles from Lille, the majority for M. des Rotours is equal to M. Thiers' majority in the town itself. Pont-à-Marcq is about nine miles from Lille—majority, for bot of the whole population of France, and that the rural population amounts to about seventy per rent of the whole population of France, and that the peasants are alrand to vote except as the priest or the matre tells them. Some of them are so ignorant that "they believe they are committing an offence if they do not bring back to the ballot the very ticket sent them by the maire," and they call the official ticket "he born builterin," We are told that "the French peasant does not dare even not to vote, and this explains the curious fact that very often, if the hussand is absent from the country, or at work, his wife comes with the ticket, offering to vote in his stead, convinced that bringing back the ticket is the only means of keeping out of harm's way." With such materials to work upon, and such powers of working, the only wonder is that the imperial government cannot command unanimity in the Chamber instead of condescending to put up with a majority of five to two.

But if these facts increase the difficulties of the opposition they make its success more striking. In computing t

## GERMANY

The Protestant Congress at Worms-The Anostolical Letter and a Strong Protest Against It-Unaniwous Declaration-Reading in the Market Place-Singing of Luther's Hymn.

BERLIN, June 3, 1869. The important movement on the part of German Protestantism, intended as a demonstration against the pretensions of the Romish Church, has resulted in a general conference at Worms, the particulars of which most of that with which you are already acquainted The number of delegates to this conference, haiting from all parts of Germany, is estimated at 900, and more than 20,000 strangers crowded the streets of that little city on the 31st ult. Even Austria and France were represented by delegates. The opening prayer of the Rev. Mr. Briegleb closed with the words, "Lord, give the German people a German church!" Professor Bluntschil (born in Zurich, but of the Heidelberg University) was chosen president; and after a welcome to the guests by Dr. Schroder the point at issue was at once entered upon by Professor Dr. Schenkel, who dwelt strongly upon the fact that Rome did not acknowledge the Augsburg Confession of Faith, the true pillar of religious peace, her efforts being directed to spreadreligious peace, her efforts being directed to spreading dissension throughout Germany. Such attempts must be strenuously opposed, and it behooved the Protestant body to organize and combine in order to give a genuine German answer to Papal arrogance, consisting in a renewal of the protest of their forefathers. Other speakers followed, among tuem Professor F. N. Holizendorff and Reverend Lisco, of this city: Zittel and Schellenberg, from Heldelberg; Manohot, from Bremen, &c., &c.

The proceedings were conducted throughout in the most harmonious and energetic manner, and the following declaration, as smanating from the Conference of German Protestants, was submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

1. We, Protestants at present assembled in Worms, feel

the meeting and carried unanimously:—

1. We, Protestants at present assembled in Worms, feel the conselentious necessity—while fully acknowledging the right of belief of our Catholic fellow Christians, with whom we wisk to live in peace, but also in the full consciousness of the religious, moral, political and social blessings of the Reformation which we enjoy—to protest publicly and most solemnly against the imputation contained in the so-called Apostolical Letter of September 13, 1886, calling upon us to return to the fold of the Roman Catholic Church.

2. Always whiing to unite with our Catholic fellow Christians upon the basis of pure evangelism, we do protest to-day, as determinedly as Luther did in Worms and our forefathers did in Speyer, 530 years ago, against every hierarchical and priestly tucleage and against every species of oppression of conscience, especially with respect to the notions principles antagonists to State and civilization expressed in the Pana

2. We extend here, at the foot of the Luther monument,

spirit and the acts of the order of Jesuitz, which conducts a life and death combat against Protestantism, suppresses all spiritual liberty, faisifies modern civilization and dominates over the Reman Catholic Church. Only by declarely repelling hierarchical pretensions, which, since the year 1815, have been renewed and constantly on the increase, only by a return to pure emigelical faith and acknowledgement of the turn to pure emigelical faith and acknowledgement of the rand secure permanently peace and prospertly.

5. Finally, we declare all efforts within the Protestant Church tending to establish hierarchical power of the clerry and an exclusive dominion of dogmas as a denial of the Protestant spirit and stepping stones only to Rome. Convinced that supineness and indifference on the part of many Protestants have furnished a main support to the reactionary Church party, and constitute also the principal impediment in the most powerfol German State against national and Church revitification, we admonish all our brethen in faith to be vigilant and combine together in a strong bulwark against all endencies menacing spiritual and conscientious freedom. This declaration was read a second time at the public market place, and still greater solemnity was imparted to the proceedings by the vast assembly joining in the Luther hymn. More than 300 persons sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the evening, at which many tonats were proposed. The prevailing sentiment was that of Gorman unity and nationality, and such was the enthusiasm on the occasion that most of the speakers seemed to have entirely forgotten the distance yet to be accomplished in order to obtain the much coveted fatherland.

# FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A bill purporting to increase the tax on brandy thirty-three and a third per cent has been rejected by the Prussian Reichstag. The Emperor of Russia has invited Napoleon to

visit St. Petersburg during the Universal Exhibition to be held there in the course of next year. During the procession of the Corpus Christi re-cently in Vienna the Emperess of Austria lost a dia-mond valued at \$2,500, and all search for it has been fruitless.

mond valued at \$2,500, and all search for it has been fruitless.

Many important failures of commercial houses have recently occurred in Constantinople and Smyrna, and a mercantile crisis is feared throughout Eastern Europe.

The health of the young Queen of Portugal is so impaired that she cannot undertake the trip to Italy advised by her medical attendants. It is feared that her recovery is hopeless.

The vegetarians of Germany have just held their first Congress at Werdshausen. They have a journal to support their cause, which aiready numbers upwards of 1,000 subscribers.

The railroad carriage factories in France have recently received orders to supply sixty thousand wooden seats, each provided with four strong cords, and thus to be suspended from the roofs of the freight cars. It is quite evident that they are intended to inclinate the hasty transport of large bodies of troops.

The recent insuit offered to the French Secretary

tended to include the fired to the French Secretary of Legation at Pekin was caused by his inadvertently pushing the palanquin of Frince Kung's brother, who slapped his face on the impulse of the moment. The foreign ministers joined in demanding an apology on the part of the Chinese government within three days.

moment. The foreign ministers joined in demanding an apology on the part of the Chinese government within three days.

The following is a copy of one of the placards recently posted in Hanover:—"Dear fellow citizens, the King of Prussia is coming among us. Let us show him by our demeanor that if he has vanquished our kingdom by force he has not conquered our hearts." These bills were simultaneously posted in several cities, and a packet of twelve was sent to Count Bismarck.

The Gaulois of Paris, of May 29, publishes that Mazzini recently visited Paris, walked through the streets and sat in front of some prominent cafes. When going on the steamer at Boulogne, bound for England, he sent the Prefect of Police a message telling him of the circumstance. Considering the number of sentences issued against him by French courts this tale is very good if true.

The first and second companies of the Fifty-second battailon of the National Guard of the Seine have addressed a protest to General Mellinet declaring that, as they were not thought sufficiently trustworthy to keep gard over the voting urns at the last election, but were replaced by a detachment of the Manicipal Guard of Paris, they refuse to go on day unless some signal reparation is made to them for that unqualifiable proceeding. The address bears 106

Movements of General Jordan's Filibuster The Spaniards Twice Thrashed-Safe Ar-rival in the Patriot's Camp-Prospects of the Paralests the Revolution.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 28, 1869. With unlimited joy I announce to you that the ex-edition to the Bay of Nipe disembarked safely on the coast of Mayani, and the cargo is now in the possession of the liberating armies. Scarcely was the landing effected by the galiant men who com-posed the expedition, when they gave proof of their courage by resisting the attack of 200 Spanish troops a loss of three chiefs and twenty soldiers killed, be seriously so. It was a severe lesson for the enemy. Reinforced, however, the latter attempted another attack, but were compelled to retire with still

greater loss than before.

The successful landing of this and several other expeditions, the spirit of enthusiasm which prevails among the patriots, and the discouragement of the Spanish government, which feels that the prestige of its authority is doily diminishing, keep the governors and their iniquatious followers in a state of constant dissatisfaction and ill humor, and frequently they give vent to their feelings with insults and outrages, from which not even the Spanish residents are ex-

empted.

In order to counteract as much as possible the effect produced by the landing of the expedition in the Bay of Nipe, the Spanish authorities have published a false despatch of an action at Malzam, but the version of the affair is so stupidly arranged that it was unbelieved even by the most ignoran Spaniards.

the version of the affair is so stupidly arranged that it was unbelieved even by the most ignorant Spaniards.

The fact is that after the two encounters already referred to the whole expedition joined the pairiot forces, under the command of General Donato del Marmol, and they immediately left the district of Mayani, so shat when more troops were despatched against them tacy were no longer to be found.

I can give you the most positive assurance that the precious cargo of the expedition is in the possession or the liberating armies, with the exception of four or five small cases containing clothing and cartridges, which were left behind and hidden, owing to the scarcity of beasts of burden for their transportation, and were subsequently discovered by the Spaniards.

We were exceedingly amused here with the message published in the Courrier des Etats Unis, of the 1sth inst., and in which General Dulce announced to Señor Roberts the end of the insurrection. He is bold indeed when he makes the assertion, knowing that his troops cannot move without being cut to pieces. The object of the announcement is well known, as indicated in the paper referred to.

### JAMAICA.

Arrival of the Iron-Clad Defence-The Immigration Law-Ritualism in the Island-Religious Eccentricities-Death of a Dutch Naval Captain.

The large iron-clad war steamer Defence arrived here on Sunday last from England, and will sail for Havana direct two hours after the arrival of the packet due to-morrow, which, as we hear, will bring important despatches from the government. The Commodore has hoisted his broad pennant on the Defence, and will proceed on her to Havana. She is a screw, armor plated, of 3,720 tons, 600 horse

power and carries eighteen guns.

Her Majesty's ship Eciipse was unexpectedly despatched on the 28th to Grand Caymans. On her return she will proceed to Santiago de Cuba and Ragged Island, carrying important despatches for Captain McCrae, of her Majesty's ship Favorite.

The Legislative Council held a sitting on the 27th uit. The amendment of the Immigration law was under consideration. It proposes, in so far as may be, to ameliorate the condition of coolies, to provide for the settlement of differences which may arise be-tween them and the planters, and to prevent in future the possibility of a coolie being unable to pro-cure by his earnings a sufficiency of wholesome and

ture the possibility of a coolie being unable to procure by his earnings a sufficiency of wholesome and suitable food to maintain himself in health and strength. Another session was held yesterday. The only point of interest, nowever, was the presentation of a petition from the parish of Westmoreland against disestablishment of the Church.

The question of subsidizing, or granting what was formerly known as the "colonical allowance" to white troops serving in Jamaica is mooted. The Guardian protests strongly against it, owing to the bad condition of the colonial finances and the imperative necessity for certain internal improvements.

The newspapers are taken up with discussions on ritualism, and the city of Kingston is greatly divided between the two parties in the Church, namely, those who pace no importance on the ceremonials of the English service and those who consider as assentials altars, crosses, colored vestments, &c. Some of the discussions on the subject have been very intemperate, but as they are carried on mostly by beardiess youtns, with more impudence than brains, they have excited only amusement.

An old miser, named Peter Henry, a native of Aberdeenshire, Sociland, lately died here, aged ninety-two years, and worth \$90,000, all of which he had accumulated in and through the most sordid economy. Many anecdotes are told of him, which would doredit to Dancer, Hopkins and others of the avaricious fraternity. His wealth, by the terms of his will, goes, in the main, to a person who has been for many years in needy circumstances, and had recently kept Peter Henry's accounts and attended to his affairs.

Ten cases of swords were landed here last week from the schooner Electric, from Nassau. This has created considerable talk in the city, particularly among the crooles. Some say they are sent here because Sir James Walker, the Governor of Bahamas, will not allow the islands under his control to be depote for military stores, whice there argue that they are for the use of the Cuban patriots in Kingston,

blockade runner, the Saivador, from Cuba.
A revival of religion has again broken out among
the negroes at Aliman town. One man exhibits
himself as a prophet, with a horse's tail; others see
visions and predict coming judgments upon the
earth in general, and Jamaica in particuiar.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the
English government have at length come to their
senses regarding the advantages of Jamaica over St.
Thomas as a coaling station for the West India mail
steamers.

senses regarding the advantages of Jamaica over St. Thomas as a coaling station for the West India mail steamers.

The transatiantic ships will now run from South ampton to Kingston to coal up, then proceed to Aspinwall, whence they will return here en route for England. The coaling population are overjoyed at the prospect of Increased labor, as some £0,000 are annually expended in the coaling of steamers, which service is chiefly performed by women at the rate of seventy tons per hour. There will also be a large increase in the arrival of colliers, owing to the additional labor required in discharging coal here. While the gig of the Dutch war steamer Soembing was proceeding to Port Royal yesterday evening, with the captain and four of the crew, she capsized at a point known as the "Devul's Backbone." A boat with four puncheons of biscuit in her saw the accident as it occurred, but could not render any assistance. The fact was afterwards reported to a ply freight cance which was coming to Kingston, and it proceeded at once to the spot and succeeded in rescuing Captain Phaff and two of the men in an exhausted and almost dying state. The others were drowned, when the accident was reported at rort Royal the steam launch was immediately sent out to render assistance. She returned with the captain and men who were saved. Diligent search was made for the bodies of those lost, but without success. Soon after his arrival the captain died of exhaustion.

A SPANISH-CURAN MEATED TERM IN NEW ORIFANE

# A SPANISH-CUBAN HEATED TERM IN NEW ORLEANS.

A Wholesale Challenge.

[From the New Orleans Times, June 12.]

The following answer or challenge has been published in the Cuban paper (La Libertad) of this city, to the account of the Spanish-Cuban duel sent to the New York Cronica:—

In the last number of the Cronica a card is published, without signature, which lies absolutely in regard to the card of definance published by Señor Pepe Liulia, and as to the action taken by Cubans in this business. The gentlemen that then accepted have not repented of so doing on any occasion, and are disposed to tear off the mask behind which has been given a faise notice, whose insolence merits castigation. We believe it our duty to state to the writter of the card to the Cronica that we are ready to prove that he is an insolent imposter, and that if he wishes to know the truth we are ready to demonstrate it personally in any way in which he may choose, and otherwise hold ourselves responsible to answer the insulis that the writer offers to the Cubans of New Orleans. Falling so to do we brand him as a coward.

"June 8, 1869. P. Sabio, Union street, No. 120. Frederico Gli Martero, Love street, between Spain and Poet. Jose Vinet, Engatelie street, No. 370."

## THE SWEDENDORGIANS IN COUNCIL.

Second Day of Fiftleth Annual Conven-tion—Spirited Proceedings—The Priesthoods and Parochial Systems Denounced—Hita and Parochial Systems Denounced—Hita Against the Ambition of the Clergy—Hints at a Swedenborgian Episcopacy—Speech of Professor Theophilus Parsons, of Cambridge. The Convention reassembled at ten o'clock yesterday morning, the Rev. Thomas Worcester, ot Boston, in the chair; Rev. Joseph Pettee, of Abington, Mass., officiating in the pulpit at prayer. After roll call the secretary, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, proceeded to read the lournal of the first day's proceedings, and it

the journal of the first day's proceedings, and it was approved as read.

Mr. Milo G. Williams, of Ohio. Chairman of the Auditing Committee on the treasurer's accounts, reported the same correct and recommended its approval, which was adopted.

The report of the Executive Committee was taken up, and its recommendation was carried, to adopt the motion of Rev. Mr. Hinckley, made last year, to amend the constitution, by adding to section seven-

amend the constitution, by adding to section seven-teen the following:—

And they (the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs) shall annually revise the list of ministers, and report to the Con-vention what changes or additions ought to be made therein The next recommendation of the Executive Com-mittee was upon a motion offered by the Rev. Mr.

Hayden in 1868, as follows:—

That the Executive Committee be requested to consider the propriety of so altering our constitution as to provide for the election, annually, of a corresponding secretary of the Con-

The Executive Committee reported that they have een unable to see the necessity for making such

and spoke feelingly of the necessity of a corresponding secretary, since the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was inefficient. But, notwithstanding his appeal, the Convention voted to sustain the rejort of the Executive Committee.

The next matter discussed was the report of the same committee, that it is inexpedient to adopt the proposition of Mr. Mann, made at the Convention in 1885, as follows:—

Whereas the time of the sessions of the General Convention is too much occupied by the consideration of topics brought before it in a state of immaturity; therefore, for the purpose of the desirability of and the best plan for a thorough classified system of standing committees, by whose operation every subject may be digested and matured before its presentation to the general body.

Resolved, That all interested in this subject are bereby requested to forward to this committee any suggestions that may be of use to them.

Resolved, That this committee are instructed to report at the next meeting of the General Convention.

Mr. Mann defended his action and the proposed committee and urged its acceptance; but the recommendation of the Executive Committee that it is inexpedient, &c., was made the action of the Convention. and spoke feelingly of the necessity of a corre-

tion.

The committee had also reported that it was inexpedient to agree to the following proposition of Mr. Andrews, finde last year:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to cooperate with the General Conference of the New Church in Great Britain and other bodies of the Church not represented by the General Conference and this Convention, to arrange for a general assembly of New Churchmen from all parts of the World, to be held June 19, 1870, to celebrate the centenary of the New Church.

lor a general assembly of New Churchmen from all parts of the work, to be held June 19, 1870, to celebrate the centenary of the New Church.

There appeared to be some difference of opinion as to the proper time when the centenary occurs; but, after some conversation the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Professor Theophilus Parsons, of Cambridge, called attention to a misprint in the financial report of the Publication House, which was at once recognized and ordered to be corrected.

Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, the report of the Committee had made no definite report on any subject referred to it, except the order of Divine services during the Convention, and he moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of all subjects referred to it previous to this Convention. and the movers of resolutions thus referred have leave to introduce the same anew.

Mr. James, of thio, stated this resolution would interfere too much with the labors of the committee, but any friend of a measure now in committee may move that it be discharged from considering that particular subject or that it report forthwith.

Mr. Perry, of Massachusetts, believed the resolution proposed unwarrantable action, and Mr. Hitchcock withdrew it by leave of the House, and reminded the House that in 1868 he had introduced the following, which were referred to this committee and not acted on by ti—

cock withdrew it by leave of the House, and reminded the House that in 1868 he had introduced the following, which were referred to this committee and not acted on by it:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs be requested to examine the following subjects and report thereon to the next Convention:—

1. The propriety of using the terms "parish" to designate primary organizations, for Church uses, of receivers of the heavenly doctrines; and "diocese" to designate the territory occupied by associationsing, in New Church organizations, The propriety of maining, in New Church organizations, and the come to the Holy Supper and those who do not.

3. The propriety of employing persons not ministers nor studying for the ministry to teach and lecture upon the doctrines of the New Church.

trines of the New Church.

He wished to bring the first of these subjects again before the Convention and he would ask how he could do it, as it is in committee.

The CHAIR (J. Y. Scammon, of Obicago), ruled that this Convention is not a continuation of that of last year, but a new body, and the proposition sought to be offered by Mr. Hitchcock may be presented as an original motion. original motion.

Mr. Hirchcock thereupon offered a preamble and

resolution.

Whereas the fundamental principle of this Convention is that no persons are to be regaried as its members but those who voluntarily count themselves such, and whereas the term "partish" and "diocese," in their usual and accepted senses include all the persons of a particular faith residing in a certain geographical district, therefore faith residing in a certain geographical district, therefore the primary organization disapproves of designating the primary organization of the continuous of such organizations by the name "diocese."

Resolved, That the following be made a standing resolution:—The term "society," as used in the constitution and transactions of this Convention, shall be held to include any primary organization of New Churchmen, by whatever name to declarated, provided the members of such organizations have signified their adhesion to it in some clearly defined manner.

transactions of this Convention, assal be held to include any primary organization of New Churchmen, by whatever name it be designed, provided the members of such organizations have signified their adhesion to it in some clearly defined manner.

Rev. Mr. Hinckley raised a point of order that it was new business and the order of the day was the reports of committees. The point of order was overruied.

Rev. Dr. Ager moved that the preamble and resolutions be referred to the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs. The vote was quite even, but was decided to be in the negative. The question recurring on the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Hitchicock explained his intention to be to discourage the names of parishes and dioceases to be recognized in the Convention and to disapprove of their use, but at the same time to grant the communicants of such parish the same rights as others. He explained that of old the word "parish" was a geographical designation, but that in this country it means only the professors of the same faith within certain limits; that this is opposed to the fundamental system of the Church of New Jerusalem, which recognizes membership only by some voluntary act.

Mr. J. Y. SCAMMON had some more important objections to the use of the words "parish" and "diocease." Words, in this sense, are things, and creep into the Church as ritualism crept into the Episcopal Church, making it but a monarchical colony of Great Britain in this country. The New Church is a church of freedom; they have no tendency to be governed by bishops or archoishops, as the Protestant Episcopal. The Church's based on voluntary organization, and the terms of "society" and "associations" are expressive of American ideas, and he objected to the use of any other terms. They had "parish" and "diocease" alternaty creeping into the Church in Missouri and Hilinois, and some of the ministers will gradually exercise greater powers and prerogatives, and something akin to the episcopal system not in the sense of an English bishop, which was m

larger districts dioceses and their principal minis-ters bishops,

Mr. W.M. C. Church, of the Army and Navy Jour-nal, to bring the matter to a close, offered the follow-ing as a substitute for Mr. Hitchcock's preamble and resolution:—

Resolved, That this General Convention does not recognize the terms parish and diocese as having any application to the organizations of the New Church, as at present constituted, and that they are not included in the term "other collective bodies of the Church," as used in the constitution of this body.

Rev. Dr. Agen obtained the floor and gave way to Mr. Scammon, who moved to rise for the recess, which, after worship, was taken at noon.

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Afternoon Session.

Business was resumed after recess at hair-past two o'clock P. M., Vice President Mr. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, in the chair. Secretary Hitchcock read the journal of the morning's session and it was voted correct.

Rev. J. C. Agun. of Brooklyn, resumed the door,

but again gave way to Mr. Day to present an appli-cation from the Georgia Association for admission to the Convention, which was referred to the Execu-tive Committee. Mr. Ager believed that the dis-cussion was taking a range and touched upon sub-jects which ought not to come before the Convention. He read for the information of the house the follow-ing he proposed to offer:—

jects which ought not to come before the Convention. He read for the Information of the house the following he proposed to offer:—

Resolved, That this Convention does not deem it wise to express disapproval of any action of the local organizations connected with it, so long as they do not plainly violate the order and teachings of the Church.

He proceeded to speak on the resolution, but he was interrupted by the Chair, and informed that he could not proceed, as the resolution was not before the house. Some conversation ensued as to the proper way in which the resolution could come before the house, when Mr. Ager offered it as an amendment to the substitute, which the Chair declared out of order, in which ruling Prof. Theophilus Parsons agreed. Mr. Hitchcock would appeal from the decision of the Chair, but the appeal was withdrawn, and Mr. Ager proceeded to say that this question had been before the New York Association and a vote should be had upon it. They had in New York various forms, while in New England they had the "society" form for organizations of communicants. Outside of New England circumstances were different. In these parts members are admitted who were not baptized, and in the West, in some places, not even a profession of faith is required. The question is how far these people, not in full membership with the Church, can be brought in and made useful. Thus is a great problem for the New Church—not yet solved. They must learn a great deal yet from experience, and he hoped that all local organizations should be left entirely free to work out this problem in whatever form they chose. He would leave them entire freedom, and if a vote of disapprove and interfere with, local organization is to have cnarge of the things that persain to itself, if the Convention begin to dictate to or approve, or disapprove and interfere with, local organizations they had not adopted it. But ne thought it would be wrong to exclude a delegate because he had a name that is not liked; and so it is with local organizations

years ago an enort was made by the teneral Convention to compel all local organizations to assume one form; this action was retraced as unwise and leading to bad results, and now it was attempted to renew is sor THEOPHILUS PARSONS, of Cambridge, said that the question is, Which of the three propositions before the house is best? After replying to some arguments, he said that it had been alleged that it was republican that the smaller organizations constituting greater should be free. We lived in a republic, but if the State of New York should change her constitution and call governor floofman 'king" and the Senators 'lords' and 'earls," and they would apply at Washington for ratification, what would be said 7 No! And New York might protest that she was a republic; but words are facts in this regard. The Professor then entered into an explanation of the meaning of the word "perisis," as being essentially the same thing as "society" of those who for religious purposes associate together. "Diocese" means "province." When Constaptine introduced Christianity, and for more than a bundred years, the diocesan Was the provincial governor, and as the Christians were the best supports of the imperial power the bishops were made governors. Hence the origin of the religious significance of the word diocese. However, even if these words were meaningless, it would be best to perit them alone. But they have too much meaning. The real question that underlies this thing is not "parish," not "dilocese;" it is the idea of a priesthood—a priesthood removed from common humanity by their holiness. In the early ages of Christianity, pure and reasonably clear from error, the idea of a priesthood—a priesthood removed from common humanity by their holiness. In the early ages of Christianity, pure and reasonably clear from error, the idea of a priesthood—a priesthood and the word was auterly unknown. Presbyter is Greek and means an old man, and was applied by the Romans to old solders; and when early Christians governor that the word was

same State, having obtained the floor, but said that the proposition before the house approve the use of certain terms and to

Rev. Frank Sewall, of Ohio—Mr. James, of the same State, having obtained the floor, but yielded—said that the proposition before the house was to disapprove the use of certain terms and to excommunicate those societies that have adopted them. He would speak of things and not of words merely, and he then went on to defend the use and the modern meaning of the words "diocese" and "parish." There was prejudice or predisposition against these out of the midividual associating others with himself; the parish is a designated limited field of the Church, the latter extending as a whole over the world.

Mr. James would ask whether two parishes and two dioceses can occupy the same territory.

Mr. Sewall referred to experience for his answer in the affirmative, as parish lines in this city intersect each other, and there are Methodist, Episcopalian and other parishes.

Mr. James could understand how the same district may be a Methodist, Episcopalian and a Catholic parish; but can there be two parishes of the New Jerusalem Church within the same limits?

Mr. Sewall answered in the negative, and closed by hoping that Dr. Ager's substitute would be adopted.

Rev. James P. Stuart. of St. Louis, referred to the constitution of the New Church Association within the "diocess" of Missouri, and said that as they use the word "county" without a "count" to rule over it, neither are they brought in contamination with the Catholic Church by using the words "church," "heaven," "hell," "intermediate state," and he read from the constitutions of some of them. To a question by a delegate whether members of a parish are entitled to a representation in the Convention, the speaker answered "No; only full members of the Church can be so, as the others are not counted in the apportionment of representation."

Some question arose in regard to the organization of the parish of willmington, lib, and the chair (Mr. Scammon) made a statement, which Rev. Mr. Hibbard, of Chicago, declared to be a mistake. The chair made some further remarks, and he

# SUICIDE BY INHALING CHLOROFORM.

About six o'ciock yesterday morning Gustave Mercy, a German, fify-nine years of age, was found lying dead on the floor in the rear basement of premises No. 277 Broome street, under circumstances which indicated that he had committed suicide. Near the body lay a vial which had contained chloroform, and across his mouth and nose lay a quantity of cotton which had been saturated with chloroform. Deceased had been intemperate in his habits, much depressed in spirits, and frequently had expressed a determination to end his life, as it had become irksome to him. He had been a confectioner in the old country, where he had left his wife; but after arriving in this country he drank to excess, became extremely reduced in croumstances and had no permanent employment. The case being clear the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts. The inquest was held by Corener Schirmer.